

# Oxford Democrat.

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## OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

George W. Skiff,

### EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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COMMUNICATIONS AND LETTERS on business must be Post-Paid to insure attention.

### Book and Job Printing

Executed with neatness and despatch.

## POETRY.

### LITERARY CURIOSITY.

Happy that man may pass his life,  
Who's free from matrimonial chains;  
Who is directed by a wife  
Is sure to suffer for his pains.  
What tongue is able to unfold  
The falsehoods that in women dwell?  
The worth in women you behold  
Is almost imperceptible.  
Adam could find no solid peace  
When Eve was given him for a mate;  
Till he beheld a woman's face,  
Adam was in a happy state.  
For in the female race appear  
Hypocrisy, deceit, and pride!  
Truth, darling of a heart sincere,  
In women never can reside.  
They're always studying to employ  
Their time in malice and in lies;  
Their leisure hours in virtuous joy  
To spend, ne'er in their thoughts arise.  
Destruction to those men, I say,  
Who make the fair their chief delight;  
Who no regard to women pay,  
Keep reason always in their sight.  
By reading every first and third, and second and fourth lines  
a different idea will be conveyed. Take your choice.

### A SMILE FOR THE PAST.

Here's a smile for the past, with its sunshine and shade;  
For no tear can restore us one joy that's decay'd;  
E'en an urn, when the sunlight is over it thrown,  
No more seems the record of sorrow alone;  
For the brightness that heav'n hath lovingly shed  
Seems to tell us how calm is the sleep of the dead.  
A smile! still a smile! though the flowers which appear  
On our path-way of life may yet cradle a tear;  
Still the light of our gladness each drop will illumine,  
And its warmth change each grief to the spirit's perfume.  
Then why should we sorrow, when gladness can alight  
A light o'er the living, a calm o'er the dead?

## MISCELLANY.

### The Young Soldier of 1776.

#### A TALE OF THE REVOLUTION.

Among the youthful, but bold and fearless as-  
serters of American rights, during this period,  
(the American Revolution,) was a young man,  
(or rather we should call him a boy,) by the name  
of Arthur Stewart. He had entered the army of  
the Revolution at the early age of fifteen.

He was born and reared in the good old Bay  
State, (a State worthy to claim such a boy.)  
He had manifested very early in life a fearless  
and warlike disposition. He accordingly joined  
a company of volunteers, during the disastrous  
period of 1775-'76, and during a greater part  
of the Revolutionary war, was a soldier of that di-  
vision of the army, which was under the com-  
mand of Gen. Putnam.—Capt. Weatherbe com-  
manded the company to which he belonged.—  
The Captain well understood the warlike merits  
of the stripling; but he was not personally known  
to Gen. Putnam, as indeed it would have been  
mere luck and chance if he had. He had al-  
ready signalized himself in one or two hard  
fought battles, and but for his extreme youth,  
would at the time of which we are about to speak,  
have been promoted to the rank of ensign or lieuten-  
ant. The incidents of the following story oc-  
curred just upon the eve of the battle of —

The British army was lying encamped within  
less than two miles of the Americans. The two  
armies had been watching each other's move-  
ments for several days, without coming to a gen-  
eral engagement. At length on the eve of the  
22d of —, the Americans and British were  
making the necessary preparations for the night's  
rest, expecting on the morrow to try the precari-  
ous fortunes of a general fight. The Captains of  
the several American companies were busily em-  
ployed in choosing sentinels, who were to stand  
guard during the night. Capt. Weatherbe had al-  
ready selected from his own company, (we be-  
lieve by lot,) all his quota of men except one.—  
He was anxiously engaged in making out the full  
number, when, as good fortune or bad would  
have it, (we don't know which,) Gen. Putnam  
passed that way. As he approached, the Captain  
was in the act of calling from the ranks, Arthur  
Stewart, a beardless boy, to act the part of senti-

nel that night. The General, with mingled emo-  
tions of surprise and contempt, steps up to the  
Captain, and taking him a little one side, says:  
"Capt. Weatherbe, what is the meaning of this?  
Are you so thoughtless and imprudent as to take  
this stripling for a sentinel?—a boy who has just  
left his leading strings, to discharge the respon-  
sible duties of a soldier! You know that the  
British army is almost within musket shot of the  
American lines! Are we not in eminent dan-  
ger of being surprised this night in our camp, or  
at least of having British spies sent here to recon-  
noiter us in our sleep? I beg you to look a little  
to this."

"Your fears are entirely groundless," said  
Capt. Weatherbe; "I know the boy; I would be  
willing to sleep under the very guns of a British  
fort with Arthur Stewart for a sentinel! There's  
not another soldier in my company that I would  
choose sooner than I would him, either for a senti-  
nel or any thing else. I warrant you he will  
do good duty to-night."

"Do as you please, then," said the General,  
"I have confidence in you," and he turned up-  
on his heel and left the Captain. It so happen-  
ed that this conversation, though intended to be  
carried on one side, was overheard by the com-  
pany, particularly by Stewart. We don't know  
how it is, but there is an unaccountable sensibi-  
lity in the organ of hearing, when we suspect we  
are ourselves the subject of remark, especially,  
animadversion.

"I'll come up to you for this, old General,"  
said Stewart, as he listened with breathless an-  
xiety and eager to hear what was coming next.—  
"You'll find I am not the cabbage stump you  
take me to be," muttered Arthur to himself, his  
eyes all the while snapping with scorn and fury.  
"I'm a boy, it is true, but old Put may know be-  
fore he dies that boys don't always work at boy's  
play."

Stewart had taken his post as sentinel during  
the former part of the night. It so happened  
that Gen. Putnam had occasion to pass outside  
the lines. On his way out he did not encounter  
Arthur Stewart, but another sentinel, who, ascer-  
taining it was the General, immediately allowed  
him to pass. After being absent a short time he  
made towards the lines, as though he intended to  
return. In coming in, he unfortunately encoun-  
tered Arthur Stewart.

"Who goes there?" says the sentinel.  
"Gen. Putnam," was the reply.  
"We know no Gen. Putnam here," says the  
sentinel.

"But I am General Putnam," said he, by this  
time growing somewhat earnest.

"Give me the countersign," says Stewart.

It so happened that a day or two previous the  
officers of the army had adopted a new counter-  
sign, and the General had somewhat unaccount-  
ably forgot what it was, or at least, could not at  
this moment of his extremity call it to mind.—  
"I have forgotten it," was the reply.

"This is a pretty story from the lips of Gen.  
Putnam. You are a British officer sent over here  
as a spy," returned Stewart, well knowing who  
he was, for the moon was shining in her full  
strength, and revealed to him the features of Gen.  
Putnam; but he had the staff in his own hand,  
and he meant to use it.

"I warrant you I am not," said the General,  
and he made a motion as though he would pass on.  
"Pass that line, sir, and you are a dead man,"  
uttered Stewart, at the same time cocking his  
gun. "Stop where you are, or I will make you  
stop," said the sentinel. The General disre-  
garding him as before.

Hastily drawing up his gun, and taking a some-  
what deliberate aim, he snapped; but the gun,  
from some unaccountable reason or other, refus-  
ed to discharge its contents.

"Hold! Hold!" said the General.

"I do hold," said Stewart. "The gun holds  
its charge better than I meant to have it,"—im-  
mediately priming his gun for another encounter.

"You are not priming that gun for me," said  
the General.

"That depends entirely upon circumstances;  
I warn you once more not to pass those lines."

"But I am your General," says Putnam.

"I deny it, unless you can give me the coun-  
tersign," said the young man.

Here the General was balked. He strove  
with all his might to recall the word, but in vain.

"Boy," said he, "do you know me? I am  
General Putnam."

"A British officer more like; if you are Gen.  
Putnam, as you say, why don't you give me the  
countersign? So sure as I'm my mother's son,  
if you attempt to pass the lines, I'll make cold  
meat of you. I'm a sentinel. I know my duty,  
though there be some people in the world mar-  
vellously inclined to question it."

At this, the General, finding further parley use-  
less, desisted, and the boy deliberately should-  
ered his gun, began with a great deal of assumed  
haughtiness to pace the ground as before. Here  
was the redoubtable General Putnam, the hero of  
a hundred battles, kept at bay a stripling of sev-  
enteen. This, if we mistake not, would have  
formed a fine subject for a painter's pencil.

General Putnam finding that the boy was in  
earnest, (for he had alarming proof of it,) durst  
not for his life proceed a step further. He wait-  
ed until Stewart was relieved, who finding that he  
was in truth Gen. Putnam, allowed him to pass  
without the countersign. But the General's feel-  
ings were terribly excited. He knew in his in-  
most soul that the boy had done nothing but his  
duty; still he felt he had been most egregiously  
insulted. Had Stewart permitted him to pass  
without the countersign, and he had proved to be  
a British officer, the boy according to the rules  
of war, would have been shot for his pains. This  
was the manner in which Gen. Putnam's intellect  
reasoned, but his feelings by no means coincided  
with his reason.

It's a terrible warfare when a man's feelings  
thus come to an open rupture with his sound  
judgment, and such cases are by no means rare.  
Gen. Putnam threatened, on returning to his  
quarters, to severely punish the boy—but after  
a night's rest over the subject he felt somewhat  
different about it. A sense of honor and justice  
returned, and calling the boy to him on the mor-  
row he said:

"You are the young man who stood sentinel  
at —," naming the place.

"I was," replied Stewart.

"Did you know the man who encountered you  
there last night?"

"I suspected who he might be," returned the  
boy.

"Why did you not let him pass?"

"I should have forfeited the character of a senti-  
nel had I done it," said the boy.

"That's right," said the General; "you did  
just as I would have done myself had I been in  
your place. We have nothing to fear from the  
British or other enemies, with such a sentinel as  
you are," and taking a piece of gold from his  
pocket he presented it to the boy, at the same  
time charging him never to forfeit the character  
which he had already acquired. Shortly after  
he was promoted to the rank of ensign.

A SMART BOY.—The New York Sunday Mer-  
cury has a genius in his 'Nimrod,' whose bright-  
ness the editor develops in the following lesson  
in catechism:

'Well, Nimrod, can you tell how long were  
the children of Israel in the wilderness?'

'Till they found their way out.'

'Who was cast into the lion's den?'

'Dan Aburgh.'

'Who was compelled to seek refuge in the land  
of Nod?'

'Governor Dorr.'

'Why was he obliged to flee thither?'

'Because he got up the King's ebenezer and  
Providence would protect him.'

'That will do, Nimrod, for this week. You  
are truly a scholar, and might be a gentleman  
with very little exertion.'

A QUANDARY.—Many a poor fellow, whose  
reputation has unjustly suffered, can bear testi-  
mony to the following:—"To acquiesce under a  
report in silence," saith Tristram Shandy, 'is to  
acknowledge it openly—at least in the opinion  
of half the world; and to make a bustle in con-  
tradicting it, is to confirm it as strongly in the  
opinion of the other half.' The fact is that so-  
ciety is as unreasonable as the Irish drummer  
conceived the soldier, whom he was flogging, to  
be. 'Strike higher,' said the flogger, as he felt  
the cat-o-nine-tails applied to the lower regions  
of his back. 'Strike lower,' he cried, when the  
blows fell between the shoulders. 'O, 'pon my  
soul,' said the Irishman, 'you are the most un-  
reasonable man I ever saw; let me strike where  
I will, I can't please you.'

RAISING ON SHARES.—Where you buy dat  
watermelon, Pomp? asked Pete.

'Gosh Amity! I didn't buy um, nigger—I  
raised um on shares.'

'How be dat?'

'Dat's true; true as preachment, for yaller  
Sam steal two, and gibe me dis one not to tell.  
Yaw, yaw, yaw!'

A man must educate himself. College learn-  
ing is nothing, and often worse than useless.—  
Franklin, Burns, Chantry, Rittenhouse, Fergu-  
son, &c. were self-taught. Let men learn to  
think.

FALSEHOOD AND DISTRUST. It is scarcely pos-  
sible to imagine a more melancholy situation  
than that of a weak and helpless woman separ-  
ated by falsehood from all true fellowship, either  
human or divine; for there is no fellowship in  
falsehood. The very soul of disunion might  
justly be said to be embodied in a lie. It is in  
fact the sudden breaking assunder of that great  
chain which binds together all spiritual influen-  
ces; and she who is guilty of falsehood must  
necessarily be alone. Alone, for she has no  
sympathy of feeling of the beautiful creation  
around her, of which it has truly been said that  
nature never deceives. Alone, for in that higher  
world, where all her secret thought and acts are  
registered, its very light is truth. Alone, for she  
has voluntarily become a stranger, a suspected  
thing, an enemy to that one friend in whose  
bosom she might have found shelter and repose.

It is a fact which scarcely needs to be repeat-  
ed, that the closer the intimacy, and the more  
important the trust, the greater is the individual  
injury and consequently the violation of personal  
feeling when that trust is abused. Thus when  
the child is first made to understand that it has  
been deceived by its mother, the very life of its  
little soul seems for a moment to be quenched.  
When the father finds that his prodigal son has  
but returned to take advantage of affection and  
credulity, his wounded spirit sinks, and his  
weary heart is broken. But when the husband  
looks with earnest eyes into the countenance  
whose beauty was once his sunshine; when  
memory flies back and brings again her plighted  
vow, with all its treasury of truth, when he  
thinks of that fond heart which seemed to cling  
to him in all the guileless innocence of unsophis-  
ticated youth—oh! it is horrible, to be discarded  
thence, by the dark venom of distrust perpetu-  
ally reminding him that the bright and sunny tide  
of earthly love, upon which he trusted all the  
richness of his soul, is but a smiling and deceitful  
ocean, whose glassy surface at once reflects  
the hues of heaven and conceals the depths of  
hell. [Mrs. Ellis.]

KINDNESS. One unheeded, undeserved word  
may cause thy friend to weep and grieve in silence.  
You may say, you have no desire nor even  
intention to do this, yet so it may be—the cords  
of friendship may be sundered—confidence lost,  
which years may fail to restore. Speak kindly,  
if you would do good. Use the language of re-  
proof sparingly and with humility. Consider  
the beam that is in thine own eye. Thy friend  
may be in the fault. Restore such a one in the  
spirit of meekness; not with a fault finding, lordly  
spirit. Has Heaven smiled, and given you  
an abundance of this world's goods? remember  
the poor—be not oppressive—shut not thy bowels  
of compassion from those seest thy brother has  
need, for then how dwelleth the love of God in  
you? Act kindly—be not treacherous—be inter-  
nally what you are externally—regard your words  
sacredly—survey your actions impartially—your  
feelings cautiously,—you may deceive or be de-  
ceived, therefore study kindness to yourself and  
to others, and you will be sure to receive in re-  
turn the same Christian treatment. [Amster-  
dam Intelligencer.]

When a poor man attempt to rise; attempts  
to show that there is no monopoly of genius, and  
God hath given as free and noble a soul to the  
lowly as to the class above him, but envy and  
scorn are but too often his portion among his  
fellows. They do not like to see themselves  
outstripped by one whom they have reckoned  
no better than themselves, and instead of encour-  
aging, they damp his ardor and grieve his heart  
with sneers and cold, because envious, counsel.  
The next class above him love not to see a man  
who has naught to boast of but a noble soul—no  
treasures, save those of mind, presuming to take  
his place among them, and there is one universal  
shout of keep him down!—"This upward strug-  
gle which the poverty struck genius has to en-  
dure—the struggle against prejudice, and mis-  
representation, and want, has daunted many a  
mind, and discouraged many a breast, and has  
kept many a man formed to be a light to the  
world, in poverty and darkness to the end of his  
days. Because of this, many a noble spirit has  
concealed its own flames of brightness, many no-  
ble and free men, of whom the world was not  
worthy, have gone down into the grave, with all  
the wisdom of their souls untold—have died and  
made no sign."

Religion is man bringing to his Maker the  
fruits of his heart.

Wise men are astonished at foolish things and  
fools at wise ones.

INTERESTING FACT. There is at present in  
the possession of an individual in this place a male  
canary, of about fifteen years of age, that is un-  
able to feed itself, and to whose musical powers,  
ill-natured time has put a complete stop. On  
the floor, but in a separate apartment, is another  
male canary, a son of the aged bird. This young  
one, being allowed to leave his cage early in the  
morning and fly about at pleasure, is in the prac-  
tice of visiting his old friend, and kindly feeding  
him as the birds feed their young; and this he  
does several times in the course of the day. He  
also perches on the cage of his progenitor and  
wings with great spirit, no doubt to cheer up his  
old relative in his declining days. The old bird  
has a particular way of calling on this prop of  
his old age when he requires his services which  
are always given and received with mutual sat-  
isfaction. [Aberdeen Herald.]

A NATURAL CURIOSITY. The Island of Cor-  
sica, famous as the birth place of Napoleon  
Bouaparte, gives rise to a river named Restonica,  
the waters which blanch every thing immersed  
therein. Proofs of its effects on mentals have  
been obtained by numerous travellers; one of  
whome (Doctor Darwin) states that iron placed  
in this river for a few days and nights will be as  
completely lackered as if plated with the finest  
silver. Although it produces these strange ef-  
fects, the water seems not affected; but, on the  
contrary is considered highly salubrious, and is  
as clear as crystal. This circumstance affords  
matter for the philosophical ingenuity of the  
alchemist.

A HORSE'S FOOT. The foot of the horse is  
one of the most ingenious and unexampled spec-  
ies of mechanism in animal structure. The  
hoof contains a series of vertical and thin laminae  
horn, so numerous as to amount to about 500,  
and forming a complete lining to it. In this are  
fitted as many laminae belonging to the coffin  
bone; while both sets are elastic and adherent.  
The edge of a quire of paper inserted leaf by leaf  
into another, will convey a sufficient idea of the  
arrangement. Thus the weight of the animal is  
supported by as many elastic springs as there  
are laminae in all the feet amounting to about  
4000; distributed in the most secure manner,  
since every spring is acted on in an oblique direc-  
tion. Such is the contrivance for the safety of  
an animal destined to carry those of his own body,  
and to carry those also under the hazard of heavy  
shocks. [Maculloch.]

A YANKEE CRUSADER. A correspondent of  
the Boston Atlas, writing from Paris, says:  
"while at the American legation, a few days  
since, a rough-looking backwoodsman entered,  
clad in home-spun, with a passport in one hand,  
and a French dictionary in the other. He wish-  
ed to have the former revised. 'Where for?—  
'Jerusalem.' 'How are you going there?—  
'On foot.' He was a blacksmith from Ohio,  
who had been brought out at a camp-meeting,  
and conceived some Miller like views of the Sav-  
ior. So he had left his family and managed to  
get here via England. He left that afternoon for  
Jerusalem, on foot, with very little money, and  
unable to speak a word of French—and is, I am  
told, the third who has passed through Paris on  
a like errand. One has been heard from at  
Rome, but I doubt if any of them ever reached  
their destination, or, if they do, if they make  
many proselytes there."

A BARRISTER POSED. At the late Limerick  
assizes, a witness of the "lower class" was cross  
examined by Mr. Bennett, Queen's Counsel, when  
the following dialogue took place—Counsel;  
"Why do you hesitate to answer me; you look  
at me as if I was the rogue?" Witness, "To be  
sure I do." (Laughter.) Counsel, "Upon your  
oath you think me a rogue?" Witness, "Pon  
my oath I don't think you're an honest man."  
(Continued laughter.) Counsel, "You swear that  
on your oath?" Witness, "I do to be sure, and  
what else could I think?" Counsel, "Now why  
do you think so?" Witness, "Why, because  
you're doing your best to make me perjure my-  
self."

A countryman having read in one of the news-  
papers that money was a 'drug' in New York,  
went to the city, and, going into an apothecary's  
shop, asked for a dose of 'Benton's mint drops.'

We see in the newspapers, the marriage of a  
Mr. Webb to a Miss Cobb. We should think it  
would turn out rather a flimsy affair: making  
only a Cobb-TWebb.

We cannot love those whom we do not  
respect.



## Oxford County Agricultural Society.

Officers for the ensuing year are as follows, viz—

**President.**  
RUFUS K. GOODENOW, of Paris.

**Vice President.**  
JOB PRINCE, of Turner.

**Corresponding Secretary.**  
JAIRUS S. KEITH, of Oxford.

**Recording Secretary.**  
ISAAC HARLOW, of Paris.

**Treasurer and Collector.**  
MOSES HAMMOND, of Paris.

**Agent.**  
JAMES HERSEY, Jr. of Sumner.

**Trustees.**  
SAMUEL F. BROWN, of Buckfield.

JEDEDIAH BUBBANK, of Bethel.

ETRA F. BEAL, of Norway.

JOB PRINCE, of Turner.

STEPHEN EMERY, of Paris.

PETER C. VIRGIN, of Rumford.

SIMEON BARRETT, of Sumner.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The COMMITTEE ON NEAT STOCK are happy to be enabled to Report that, the exhibitions of cattle of various kinds, was quite numerous, showing a spirit of enterprise and improvement highly creditable to the growers of Stock in the County.

The claims for the Society's premiums were numerous, and in some instances the competition so close that the committee found it somewhat difficult to decide on the merits of the animals presented; but, on mature deliberation, have awarded premiums to the following claimants, to wit—

For the best yoke of working Oxen, to Wm. Thomas of Oxford, the sum of \$2 00  
For the best team of working Oxen of not less than 6 yoke, to the town of Paris, 6 00  
For the best specimen of fat cattle, to Joseph Sturtevant of Hebron, 2 00  
For the best milch cow, to Samuel Hersey of Sumner, 2 00  
For the best Bull kept for cows, to Judah Keen of Sumner, 2 00  
For the best yearling Bull, to Henry C. Reed of Norway, 1 00  
For the best Bull calf, to E. F. Beal of Norway, 1 00

There was no other Bull calf presented for premium, consequently there was no competition. The animal was 6 1-2 months old, of good size, but not altogether so well made in some respects as would be desirable in an animal for propagation, yet the committee judged it worthy of a premium.

For the best pair of three years old Steers, to Wm. Hall, Jr. of Norway, \$2 00  
For the best pair of two years old Steers, to Wm. Hall, Jr. of Norway, 1 00  
A milch cow was presented by Mr. Farrar, of Buckfield, which the committee regarded as an excellent animal, and but little inferior to the cow that drew the premium.

The committee recommend a gratuity of one dollar and fifty cents to Gen. Philo Clark, of Turner, for a pair of twin three years old steers, which the committee considered but little inferior to Mr. Hall's, and in fact there was so little difference that we found it not a little difficult to decide between them.

There were many very excellent working oxen exhibited, too numerous to particularize. There were several bulls offered for premiums, some of which were good animals. One exhibited by Mr. Littlefield, of Oxford, was a fine animal, and had he preferred a claim for a premium, might probably have received it.

Two years old heifers were presented for premium, which were medium animals—the committee did not judge them worthy of premium. All which is respectfully submitted.

**ZURY ROBINSON, Chairman.**

Paris, Oct. 19, 1843.

The COMMITTEE ON CROPS, after attending to the duty assigned them, would respectfully beg leave to Report as follows:—

Arch. Leavitt, of Turner raised on one acre twenty-one bushels and one peck of clean Wheat and is entitled to the first premium, \$3 00  
Israel Pike, of Norway, raised nineteen bushels and one peck of clean wheat on 130 square rods, which was more than any other competitor raised on one acre, therefore, in our opinion, he is entitled to the second premium of \$2 00

Jesse Howe, of Sumner, raised on one acre two hundred and four bushels of ears of corn, and is entitled to the first premium, \$2 00  
John Baker, of Waterford, raised on one acre eighty-three bushels, three pecks, one quart and half a pint, & is entitled to the 2d premium, \$2 00

Charles F. Kimball, of Rumford, raised on six acres and five rods 260 bushels of Winter Rye, being over 43 bushels per acre, and is entitled to the first premium, \$2 00

No competitor for second premium.  
Jesse Howe, of Sumner, raised six bushels of White Beans on half an acre, and is entitled to a premium of \$1 00

No person exhibited proof of raising the quantity of potatoes per acre to entitle them to a premium; but your committee would recommend a gratuity of fifty cents to Israel Pike, of Norway, for a new variety of Potatoes, which, we think, may prove a valuable variety.

And we would also recommend the same gratuity to Eleazer Dunham, Jr. for a specimen of Abington Blue, a very handsome potato which yields very largely, by his account of the same, 50 bushels per acre, as to kind and quality, was exhibited by William Frost, of Norway, which entitles him to a premium of 50 cents. All which is respectfully submitted.

**DAVID NOYES,**

**AMERICA THAYER,**

**ISAAC A. THAYER,**

October, 19, 1843.

The Committee on Tools and Implements of Husbandry have attended to the duty assigned them, and make the following Report.

They have awarded to Amos Gardner, of Dixfield, a premium of 50 cents for the best Broad Axe. Also, a premium of 50 cents for the best narrow Axe.

To Henry R. Cookman, of Norway, 50 cents for the best Ox Yoke with Bowe, Simple and Ring.

To Amos Gardner, of Dixfield, for the best specimen of Horse Shodding, one dollar.

To S. & A. Hersey, of South Paris, for the best Breeding up Plough manufactured in this County, we would recommend a gratuity of four dollars.

To Solomon Winslow, of Buckfield, for the best seed Plough manufactured in this County, we would recommend a gratuity of three dollars.

To G. & C. Hayford, of Canton, for the best Fanning Mill, we would recommend a gratuity of one dollar.

To Charles Walton, of Paris, for the best Chairs, we would recommend a gratuity of one dollar.

The same committee, to whom the subject was referred, award a premium of one dollar to Dennis Hays, of Oxford, for the best specimen of a pair of Harness Leathers.

**ELIOT SMITH, Chairman.**

The Committee for awarding premiums on Leather Harnesses, Boots, Hats, &c., having attended to the duty assigned them, ask leave to Report.

They have examined several lots of Leather of various kinds, such as Sole, Harness, Upper leather and Calf skin, all of which appear to your committee to be well tanned and cured, and evinced that it had passed through the hands of Mechanics who understood their business. They have selected the following numbers as most deserving of the Society's premiums.

No. 212, was a lot of calf skins, and your committee award to Robin & D. P. Brown the premium of \$1 00

No. 220, belonging to Mark Smith, was two sides of sole leather, well tanned, and possessing a remarkable nice finish, the premium of \$1 00

No. 212, belonging to Robin & D. P. Brown, a side of Harness Leather, \$1 00

No. 213, belonging to Cyrus Hutchins, one side of Upper Leather, \$1 00

No. 223, belonging to Samuel M. Newhall, was a beautiful Brass-mounted Harness, made of good leather and stitched in a first rate manner, and evinced that the manufacturer had learned his trade before he made this harness, and had an eye to measured distances and steady nerve to apply his awl in the proper place. We cheerfully award the Society's first premium of \$1 00

No. 229, S. B. Tishie, was one pair of calf skins, and was made of rather poor stock, but the workmanship satisfied your committee that if the maker had good stock, he would have made a good pair of boots. These boots were well made and possessed a beautiful finish. Your committee were surprised that from so large and useful a body of Mechanics as that of our County, (who, if they cannot save old shoes, can put new ones in their place,) there should not have been presented more specimens of their handy-work. To the owner of these boots we award the Society's premium of \$1 00

No. 237, belonging to Daniel Young, was one Mole Skin and one plain Hat. These were the only hats offered. They had the appearance of being made, and of good stock, and we award them the Society's premium of \$2 00

There was presented for premium a lot of Caps, manufactured by Mrs. Staples, of Turner, of Cassimere and Silk, both made or manufactured in Turner, and trimmed with a beautiful Fur from our native Otter. This article has become, by use of a search comb, one of our man and boy as the article of Hats, and as no premium has been offered by this Society on Caps, your committee would recommend a gratuity to the maker of \$1 00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

**PHIL CLARK,**

**WM. B. BRAY,**

**G. J. ORDWAY.**

Oct. 19, 1843.

The Committee on Horses award the Society's premium to Mr. Benjamin Tucker, of Norway, for the best Stud Horse, called the Sir Henry, \$4 00

To Mr. Larnard Swallow, of Buckfield, for the best breeding Mare, a premium of \$2 00

To Col. Henry R. Cookman, of Paris, the committee recommend a gratuity of one dollar for a breeding Mare exhibited by him, 1 00

To Col. Daniel Parsons, of Hartford, the committee recommend a gratuity of one dollar for a fine three years old gelding, 1 00

To America Farrar, of Buckfield, the committee recommend a gratuity of two dollars for the best Stud Horse exhibited by him, but not entered for premium, 2 00

The Committee on Sheep and Swine have attended to the duties of their appointment respectively Report.

That no flocks of Sheep were exhibited for premium, and that two Rams only were exhibited for premium. It is presumed by the committee, that others more deserving of premiums might have been exhibited; these, however, were very good, and considered as entitled to the offered premiums of the Society. The committee have therefore awarded the first, of one dollar, to Joseph Dudley, of Paris, and the second, of seventy-five cents, to Orison Ripley, of Paris.

In reference to Swine, your committee are aware that a mode of report has obtained much favor in many of our sister societies, which goes into a detailed eulogium on the distinguishing traits of character in the animal. The corporeal, mental, and moral powers of Swine, have in many reports, been made the subject of high commendation, and elicited much wit and talent.

The effort of this sort may have been expected on the present occasion. But while your committee are duly impressed with the importance of the animal in its appropriate sphere, they dissent altogether from the propriety of good taste of filling a report of this kind with mere flattery to Hogs, and prefer to confine themselves strictly to the specified purposes of their appointment.

They have awarded the Society's first premium, for the best Boar, of two dollars, to Ebenezer H. Holmes, of Oxford. The premium of two dollars, for the best Sow, to Thomas Clark, of Paris, and said Holmes; and the premium of three dollars for the best litter of Pigs, being not less than six, to said Clark and Holmes. These were all of the Berkshire breed, and very good of the kind. There were no competitors of any other breed.

Your committee take occasion, here, to remark that they do not consider the Berkshire as, by any means, the best breed of Swine. The Newbury White and the Bedford are, in their estimation, preferable to the Berkshire.

They have awarded to Mr. Samuel Hersey, of Sumner, a gratuity of fifty cents each, amounting to one dollar in the whole, for two Barrow Pigs of the Bedford breed; and to Isaac Harlow, of Paris, a gratuity of fifty cents for a Barrow Pig.

Constituting, as your committee believe Sheep and Swine to be, two very important means of support and even wealth to the farmer, they cannot but regret that a more deep interest, had not, on the present occasion, been taken in the exhibition of these animals; and they confidently express the hope and belief that the present apparent neglect of the farmers of Oxford County in reference to these animals does not indicate the true state of feeling existing among them.

**LEVI WHITMAN,**

**NOAH PRINCE,**

**JOSIAH DUDLEY.**

October 19th, 1843.

The publication of the remaining Reports of Committees are, for want of room, necessarily deferred until next week.

**BRITISH FISHERY.** The annual report of the commissioners appointed by government to superintend and protect the fisheries of Great Britain, lately published by order of the House of Commons, states that the herring fishery, during the past year, exceeded that ever before known, being an excess over the produce of the previous year of 110,000 barrels. (The number of boats employed in the fishery is estimated at 12,475, manned by nearly 53,000 fishermen and boys, the total number of hands engaged being 83,838, amongst whom no breaches of the law or of the regulations of the board are reported to have taken place.

**WESTWARD HO!** The census of Milwaukee city has just been taken, showing the number of inhabitants to be 6000, and exhibiting an increase of more than one hundred per cent. in three years. Racine, now containing 1100 inhabitants, had in 1839 only 22 families in the

place. The Milwaukee Courier states, "the crowds of emigrants that crowd the public houses and block up the streets, on their way to the interior, would be incredible to any but a witness."

## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, OCTOBER 31, 1843.

"The great popular party is already called almost as massive as the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be called under its ample folds. On that banner is inscribed: FREE TRADE; ECONOMY; REFINEMENT; AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, before it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*Calhoun.*

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

**JOHN C. CALHOUN,**

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

**CHARLES ANDREWS.**

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 13.

CATTLE SHOW—SECOND DAY.

On this day the principal objects of attention were the Ploughing Match and the Address. The morning gave signs of a wet day; and between 8 and 9 o'clock fell a heavy shower of rain. But a little after 9 it cleared away and the day was pleasant. The match was viewed with much interest. There were seven teams on the ground, two of which had but one yoke of oxen, the rest two. The way they ploughed up the earth was a caution.

At about 11 o'clock a large procession was formed at the "Stage House" of Mr. G. G. Waterhouse under the direction of Thomas Crocker, Esq. headed by a splendid band of music. They then proceeded to the Meeting-house which was filled to overflowing, where an address was delivered by Henry Hawkins, Esq. of Oxford.

The address was, in many respects, a very good one. It was delivered extempore but was evidently the result of research and close attention to the science of agriculture. We could not expect to do justice to the address or its author by giving our readers an analysis of it, yet we will give a very brief outline of its principal features.

Mr. H. thought we ought to recur to first principles in order to show the importance and Divine appointment of agriculture. We see its appointment in the first history of creation—Man was appointed to subdue the earth. Here was the first clue to agricultural pursuits. Man would not have been commanded to subdue the earth if it needed not his labor, if it were already subdued. In subduing it, therefore, we do our duty and fulfill the high appointment of Heaven. Nature teaches us this. For what were men's hands made but to labor? For what the eye, the ear, the feet, except to devote to some honorable calling. Here Mr. H. referred to the idler, loafer and hanger on and pronounced him a nuisance to society.

He said there was an apathy existing in the breast of many in regard to labor. Some were wondering why they could not rest, why they cannot be healthy and relish their food and drink. The answer was, they cannot rest till they have been fatigued. Cannot drink and eat till they are thirsty and hungry, and cannot be healthy without exercise, the cause which produces happiness.

Bread is the first requisite of man, hence the great utility of agriculture. The farmer should glory that his occupation was first in society. If the farmer fails, the mechanic and others who are dependent on the produce of the farmer must fail still more.

MANUFACTURES. We should be miserable without them. They are indispensable. We can make our own manufactures as well as we can do our own farming. The manufacturer can exchange with the farmer and make the benefit mutual. There is no more propriety in having our manufacturing done in England than in having our farming done there. We should be independent in this matter, and in a condition to bid defiance of other nations.

Here Mr. H. came to particulars in regard to farming. He said, "Keep your land in good repair. Some have too little regard for the future crop, and only look out for the present. Land, in this way becomes worthless, the owner soon leaves it in despair of getting a living on it and repairs to the wilderness or some other place to run out again in the same way. Never leave land, therefore in a worse state than you find it. And in order to effect this desirable end, manure it, plough it deep and bring it in contact with the atmosphere. People are not in the habit of ploughing deep enough. Some land should be ploughed 8 or even 12 inches deep.

Manures can be made in various ways. Urine is as necessary as the dropping of cattle. The yard where stock is kept should be covered with manure, and any thing that is susceptible of decomposition in order that it may absorb the urine. He said, "Select any thing for manure, for, as the poet says,

"All forms that perish other forms supply,  
By turns we catch the vital breath and die."

One way to save the urine is not to have any floor in the eye-up. Make a floor of turf or other matter to the depth of a foot or more when the cattle have lain on it during the winter draw it into the field where it will enrich the soil.

He advised the farmers to make use of good implements of husbandry and not buy every thing that was called a plough, harrow, hoe, &c. but get the best. He then alluded to ashes and plaster as manures. He thought it better to use ashes on land rather than sell them at 25 cents per bushel.

Stock. Some he said wanted to introduce foreign stock. Think our own stock best. Better improve our own and let others alone.

Swine. Many good breeds. Newbury Whites the best. They are a species of the Winthrop breed. Berkshire breed looks best but they do not open so well; and their meat is not so good as the Newbury Whites. More than that they are apt to fall short in weight when compared with the Newbury Whites.

Sheep. He was surprised that none were exhibited. Wool growing is one of the most useful and

profitable occupations of the farmer in this region.—Better than the Dairy. If wool will bring 25 cents per lb. it is a very profitable branch of business.—Ought to increase our flocks and improve the fleece; for wool is soon destined to bring a better price in the market. This is the substance of the address; but the details are, of course, very imperfect.

We took exceptions to only two positions of Mr. H. The rest of the address was full of good advice and common sense. We thought what was said in regard to the introduction of different stock and in relation to swine was the result of prejudice. It is not yet proved by any means that some kinds of foreign stock are not better than our own. On the contrary it is pretty certain that some kinds are better than those we already possess. Under such circumstances it is not proper for a single man who has had no more than ordinary acquaintance with stock to check that kind of enterprise which would attempt to improve our breeds of cattle. Encouragement should be given to all such enterprises and the general experience of the community at large should decide which was best. Those who are best acquainted with many kinds of stock say that ours is an inferior one and cannot by any mode of improvement be made equal to some breeds of foreign cattle.

So of swine. Enterprising men have introduced various breeds into this region within a few years by which they have been greatly improved. The introduction of the Berkshires is a mere experiment; and whether it will be of benefit or not, all the circumstances considered, is yet doubtful. Time only can decide whether they are better than others or not. We would say to those enterprising men who wish to improve the breeds of stock and swine to continue your exertions.

The address being closed the procession re-formed and marched back to the Stage House where the Society and others partook of a generous collation.

EXERCISES.—The Whigs are shouting gloriously over their recent successes. They have taken an entire new start—a brand-new leap. Their papers teem with Capital, Advertisements, and exclamation points. These things remind us of "40, when 'Glorious News!' 'Tip and Ty!' 'Hurrah for roast beef and two dollars a day,' was all the go. This cry is not all for nothing. There must be some fire where there is so much smoke. Guess it we would prevent some of the results of '40, we must quit accusing one another of bad motives; and cease charging Calhoun men with all the mischief that has been done in this State since the State Convention. The election news is not after all so favorable to the Whigs as they would have us think.

Ohio.—State Senate, 20 Democrats and 14 Whigs.—House of Representatives, 33 Whigs, 34 Democrats.—The Democrats have a majority in the Senate of 4; the Whigs a majority in the House of 4. A tie, of course, on joint ballot. So much for Whig glorification in Ohio! Congressmen—12 Democrats, 9 Whigs!

Pennsylvania.—The Pennsylvania says that owing to unpopular nominations in some places the Whigs will have a majority of the Congressmen. This is bad; but there is something to encourage us even here. In the Senate, the Democrats have 11 majority, and in the House 16 majority—making 27 Democratic majority on joint ballot!

New Jersey.—The Democrats have carried the State entire. Whiggery is almost annihilated in the Broad Seal State. Three cheers for New Jersey!!

For want of room many articles prepared for this number are necessarily postponed.

LYCERUM To-morrow evening at the Court House commencing at 6 1-2 o'clock. The substance of the question to be discussed is

"Would it be for the public benefit to enforce the Licence Law against all Retailers."

A preliminary address is expected from S. Emery Esq. Those friendly to such an institution are cordially invited to attend. Both gentlemen and ladies who are present will be allowed to vote on the above question at the close of the discussion.

**MR. CALHOUN.**

The following article is taken from the Journal of Commerce, a Neutral paper; consequently the author and the publisher can have no motive in its publicity, except that of truth. Calhoun is one among many other American Statesmen, who possesses a character so unblemished, that the more you rub it the brighter it shines. The honesty, frankness, and boldness of his course has always been such as to gain the admiration of all. Like Cincinnati, he does not make fame his pursuit, but quietly returns to rural employments as soon as the country can dispense with his services; and when he is again wanted in the councils of the Nation he will be found like that ancient, but illustrious sage in the quiet abodes of rural life. We feel anxious to bestow honor upon a man whose character is so simple and yet so noble and dignified.

**MR. CALHOUN.**

"The political position of this gentleman is, and always has been peculiar. He has commanded the votes of the whole country at an election, and has been chosen by unanimous acclamation Vice President of the United States; yet he never had a party, in the common acceptance of the term. There never has been between him and any set of politicians thro' the country any arrangements for mutual support. If he were elected President to-morrow, there would not be a man in the whole country to whom he would owe the least obligation, or who would claim anything of him. Mr. Calhoun has never taken any part in arranging elections; he has never had wires to pull, or machinery to manage, but has been a mere spectator, and has always treated his own prospects when he has been a candidate with less interest than almost any other man has treated them. His friends have never done much to organize themselves. They were in old times the whole country, and so needed no organization. The support given to Mr. Calhoun has always been, to an unusual extent, the

impulse of personal esteem. At home it is so peculiarly. There he mingles not at all with political partizans. From Congress he goes home and busies himself upon his farm, and in his family, and scarcely is seen at all in public until he returns to his official position. He will not conform to the Southern custom of stump canvassing for votes, nor do anything which looks like seeking for office.

He was educated at Yale College, and studied law at Litchfield; yet he has never visited those places since his youthful education was completed, and chiefly because his position has been such, for a series of years that he could not travel through the country without exposing himself to the charge of seeking for votes. During the whole course of his life we do not recollect that he has ever been charged with unfaithfulness to any of his engagements of any sort. His political opinions have always been frankly avowed, and when avowed, there has never been any doubt as to what they were or whether they would be adhered to. He has never waited for public sentiment to be formed before he dared to disclose his own opinions, but whenever a subject has come before that body to which he belonged, has taken ground respecting it, and uniformly with so thorough a comprehension of all its bearings, that his opinions have wanted no modification afterwards. In this way he has been much the most consistent of all our leading public men. It is not at all disreputable to any man that he is sometimes in error, nor that, when he perceives the truth, he avows the change which his opinion have undergone. It is alleged, we know, that Mr. Calhoun is inconsistent because he advocated the stimulating of American manufactures into existence as a reason for increasing the tariff at one time, & now advocates free trade upon its broadest and most uncompromising principles. Mr. Calhoun himself, in his late letter, seems to allow that his position is not now exactly what it was once, but it seems to us that he made the concession more as a matter of magnanimity, than because it was really demanded by the circumstances. At a time when threatening war was gathering around our infant country, Mr. Calhoun did propose that duties should be advanced some two to five per cent, making them up to fifteen or seventeen per cent in all, and he gave as one reason for doing so, that it would stimulate manufactures into existence; but he never advocated any other tariff than one of adequate revenue. A man who drinks a glass of wine at the table of his friend, might as well be taunted with inconsistency because he protest against drunkenness in the streets. It is not for us certainly to call this inconsistent, for it is just what we have agreed to. There are modifying circumstances almost always attendant upon the practical application of great principles and yielding to them in a practical spirit is not a pledge to carry out those modifying circumstances until they become ascendant principles and destroy the fundamental rule. It is true, that as a fundamental principle, trade should be free altogether, and entirely free; yet it would be anything but practical wisdom to determine that nothing should ever modify the principle in its practical operation.

In his personal character Mr. Calhoun is a model for statesmen. Amid all the bitterness with which he has been assailed, the purity of his life was never questioned. He professes to make the precepts of the Bible his rule of life and no one ever questioned the sincerity of his profession. Many men who stood respectably in our churches, have fallen under the temptations of public life, made stiff wreck of life, &c. &c. vicious in their personal habits, and unworthy of trust in political association. But Mr. Calhoun has never been charged with personal vice or political treachery. Although we do not think that personal piety should be a test for office, yet it is right that Christian men who have fear God and hate covetousness," should know that Mr. Calhoun is such a man, that when he is nominated for office, they have an opportunity, unless his opponent is a man of similar character, to test the sincerity of their professions. From our own observation, however, we conclude that most men will vote for their own party.

That Mr. Calhoun is a statesman of the first class, we need not say; and that his plans of policy would secure the peace and quietude of our Union, we are sure every man believes who attentively considered his course. The agitators of the country have always been caused by wrong measure, bearing unequally upon the country, and of doubtful constitutionality. The Southern policy of constraining the powers of the Federal government strictly, and exercising only those which are unquestionably conveyed to Congress, would be as eminently promotive to the prosperity as of the peace and happiness of the country. We need statesmen whose views are national; who do not depend upon blowing the flames of civil war in Rhode Island to please the democracy, or an expedition against Oregon to please the Western borderers, or a protective tariff to please New England, Pennsylvania, and Louisiana, at the expense of justice to all other parts of the country. A mild but expanded policy, securing liberty to every citizen, and imposing necessary burthens equally upon all, is the government which this great country requires.

With Mr. Calhoun at the head of affairs, we might expect an efficient, yet benignant and peaceful administration at home, and a courteous, but dignified policy abroad. The corrupting influence of party arrangements would terminate; the spoils would not be divided among hungry scramblers; good men would no longer be proscribed and expelled from office to make room for party scoundrels; the low, gawling passions of the vicious would no longer be appeased to; but the patriotism which ought to fill every American bosom.

For ten years past, Mr. Calhoun has been treated with neglect and illiberality at the North. Both the Whig and Democratic newspapers have united to disparage and misrepresent him. His splendid speeches have almost never been printed but caricature sketches given in their place. The friends of other statesmen, however much opposed to each other have united in traducing a man whose popularity once overshadowed them, and who being the same man still, would hold the same rank again with his countrymen, only his course of policy was correctly defined.

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ed before them. He is however popular as far as correct views are entertained, and have no doubt would be again the most beloved Statesman of the nation, if his character were but understood through the country as it is in South Carolina. His great popularity, there, in the language of Mr. Senator Prentiss, "is the result of his personal worth. No man becomes acquainted with him who does not love him to the bottom of his heart."

#### JUDGE McLEAN ANOTHER WHIG CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

This gentleman has written a preliminary epistle, explanatory of his views in relation to the Presidency. He speaks of what has been done, and what should be done. The following paragraph, if true, is worthy of profound attention, by all our citizens, as it is indicative of approaching dissolution.

"The office of President in my opinion, has been lowered, and also the character of the country, at home and abroad, by the means used to secure that office. High as the Presidency of this great nation is, it may be reached at too great a price. It sinks below the ambition of an honorable mind, when it is attainable only by a sacrifice of the loftiest patriotism. Not to name others, we have in the elevation of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, example of a high and honorable ambition which is worthy of imitation. These eminent men, when named for office of President, repose on what they had done and what their known capacities enabled them to do, in the highest public trusts, neither took nor seemed to take any agency in their own advancement."

Who shall decide? Mr Webster in the speech which he made before the Agriculturalists of Rochester, was pleased to remark:

"I do say, gentlemen, that the agriculture of this country is the great matter which demands protection. It is a misnomer to talk about the protection of manufacture; that is not the thing we want or need: it is the protection of the agriculture of the country!"—[Repeated cheer.]

Not a few weeks before this was stated, Mr. Clay, writing to the editors of the Tennessee Agricultural Journal, was also pleased to remark: "Owing to the peculiar position of the United States, agriculture requires but little protection and that confined to a few branches of it. It is otherwise with the other two interests. They require some protection against the selfish legislation and the rivalry of foreign powers." &c

Either one or the other of these learned Doctors must be in the wrong, and we should like to be informed by some of the admirers, which one of the two is to be believed. At a high authority has nominated the gentlemen to run respectively as the whig candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, perhaps they intend as in the campaign of 1840, to adapt themselves to all classes of opinion.—N. Y. Post.

Hill, in his New Bedford Halcyon, says: "We know one very pretty woman, who wants to be married, as she says, just for the fun of the thing; but she don't know how to darn her own stockings; and when a married lady of New Bedford told her that sensible and economical dames always made their husband's shirts, the poor little thing fainted at the horrid, vulgar idea! She was recovered by the application of assaffida to her nostrils; but she solemnly avows her determination never to marry a man who is so lost to all sense of decency as to wear a shirt."

#### SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

It is with pleasure that we learn that Messrs. Cary and Jarvie have agreed to refer the matters in contest in the seventh District to a new Convention. We hope now to see the democracy in that quarter acting harmoniously and vigorously together. We withdraw their names from our list of nomination.—American.

BANGOR.—The fifth trial to elect a representative from Bangor, on Saturday last, resulted in the choice of Wm. PAINE, Esq. The votes stood as follows: Paine (fed.) 569, McDonald (dem.) 124, Walker (abo.) 231, Scattering 19.

From Mexico. By the brig Petersburg, at N. York from Vera Cruz advices have been received to the 13th ultimo. Santa Anna is busily engaged in the establishment of schools for the formation of Art, Mechanism and Agriculture, and otherwise improving the civil condition of the people. The Petersburg brings \$20,000 in specie on account of the indemnity, being a part of the second instalment.

Col. Johnson left Boston for Concord, N. H. on Friday. He will visit Vermont, and then return to New York, from whence he will proceed forthwith to his home.

WHIGGERY AS IT NOW APPEARS. What has become of whiggery? The curious and inquiring reader may pore over the columns of the whig journals in vain for any description of that party or avowal of its principles. The editors and spouters are as silent on the subject of a bank—of distribution—of high taxes, &c. as they are concerning log cabins, hard cider, gold spoons, 'coons, red peppers, and other numeries which they dealt in so profusely in 1840. There is as much whiggery among the zealots of that party as ever, but they are ashamed to avow it. If honest and sincere, then, why this ominous silence now? Guilt, abashed, is often ashamed and afraid to avow itself.—Truth never shuns discussion, and its votaries are always ready to exhibit her in open day. Where is whiggery? Like guilt, shunning the light, or like truth, open, apparent, and always the same?—Hart. Times.

They have had snow in Derby, Conn.,—also in Philadelphia. So have we.—Democrat.

CROAKERS. Thank heaven there are but few of this class of creatures in the democratic party. Now and then one doles out his miserable lamentations at a little reverse of fortune—a loss of a member of Congress, or of a single State, and predicts a general overthrow of the great democratic party. Away! to all croakers, say we. The cause of democracy was never more prosperous than now. From every part of the Union we have the most cheering news, and from the West to the East, the North and the South, of the Old Bay State, intelligence of the most inspiring character reaches us. The Democrats of Massachusetts will do their duty—and work out a glorious triumph in November.—Bay State Dem.

CHEAP POSTAGE. The Postage from England to India, by the overland route, is only one shilling for a letter of half an ounce. In England, the post office conveys a letter from one end of the kingdom to the other for a penny.

QUERX. Why does the devil concern himself with the elect?—not one of them can be lost! or with the reprobate?—not one of them can be saved.

Disgraceful Riots. The abolitionists recently held a meeting at Richmond, Indiana; a mob became so incensed, that they attacked them with rotten eggs, and finally dispersed the meeting, and stoned the house of one of them. An abolition convention which met at Pendleton, in the same state, was recently attacked by a disguised gang of ruffians, and several of the members seriously injured.

COOPER AND ELLIOT. The Boston correspondent of the Picayune relates the following. It is a fact, that Cooper lost several thousand dollars by history, and Elliot was equally unfortunate in his experiment of importing jackasses, so if the anecdote as related, is not strictly true, the writer is not to blame—it might be true:

"Speaking of Cooper—I was yesterday told an anecdote in regard to him and his friend, Commodore Elliot. At a dinner table, a short time ago, Cooper was saying that he had lost \$5000 by his 'Naval History.' Elliot who had just entered the room overheard him, and walking up in some excitement, brought his fist heavily upon the table in his rough way, and exclaimed, 'five thousand dollars and what, sir, do you think I lost by those d—d jackasses? Three times that sum! (walking up and down the room in a great heat, with his hand under his coat skirts,)—by those d—d jackasses."

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—A writer in the Macon Messenger, under the signature of Justice, says a gentleman recently stopped in Forsyth, Monroe County, who stated that a negro man who had been taken up in Alabama for some offence, while under confession, said he had murdered the little girl in Baldwin county, Ga. for which the Methodist preacher, Johnson, was executed in Milledgeville some years ago.

COL. JOHNSON.—The Dayton Miamian says: Colonel Johnson will never consent to run for the office of Vice President with Mr. Van Buren for President. We speak from the Col's own lips, and therefore speak knowingly and understandingly.

The editor of the Potter (Pa.) Watchman thus addresses his readers: "We have consented, by the solicitation of our whig friends, to take our stand for the time being upon the watch-tower of liberty. In consenting to occupy this position, we are not influenced by any principle." Of course not—what whig editor is?

#### MARRIED.

In Minot, 23d inst. by Rev. R. H. Ford, Mr. Joseph D. Parsons to Miss Sarah Currier, both of Minot.

#### DIED.

In Norway, Wednesday last, Joshua Smith, Esq. aged 73 years.  
In Sumner, the 25th inst. Miss Laura Matthews, aged 20 years and 2 months. Laura was one of that class who every body loved. None knew her but to grieve. Yet she has been taken away very suddenly, by the hand of death, and has left parents, brothers, sisters and friends to mourn, but not as those with halcyon. Peace be unto them. Laura had formerly worked in Dedham, Mass., and left home the 25th of Sept, and went to D. was taken sick, returned and died the 25th of October. Little did she dream of death, either on her leaving home, or on her return. Rest to her soul, and may this event fill and prepare others for their exit in resignation. —[Cory.]  
In Skowhegan, 16th inst. Miss Elizabeth Robinson, aged 27 years, daughter of Mr. Increase Robinson, late of Norway.

#### Notice of Foreclosure.

PARSONS HASKELL, of Albany, in the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of May, 1837, mortgaged to us, by deed of that date, three fourths of the northerly part of lot numbered nine in the fifth range in said Albany, held in common and undivided, and is the same that Grant Pierce deeded to Francis Cummings and by said Cummings to said Haskell, reference being had to said conveyances recorded in Oxford Registry of Deeds, excepting so much as had been sold to Samuel P. and Daniel Haskell. The condition of said mortgage has been broken, by reason whereof we claim a foreclosure. JACOB DICKSON, JOSEPH LOVEJOY, Albany, May 15, 1842. 3o2u3r

#### COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

THE subscribers, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of the estate of Harvey Wait, late of Mexico, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months are allowed to the said creditors for bringing in their claims and proving their debts, and that we will attend to the service aforesaid on the fourth Wednesday of February, fourth Wednesday of March, and the fourth Wednesday of April, from one to five o'clock in the afternoon of each of those days, at the law office of Samuel Morrill in Dixfield.

SAMUEL MORRILL, CHARLES T. CHASE, Dixfield, October 14, 1843.

At a Court of Probate held at Watford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Stephen Sanderson, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Brickett late of Sweden, in said County, deceased, having presented his last account of his administration of the estate of said deceased—

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Watford, on the first Tuesday of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register. GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

John J. Holman, Administrator of the estate of Barnabas Kenney, late of Dixfield, in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of his administration of the estate of said deceased—

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the first Tuesday of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register. GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 2d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Job Prince, Administrator of the estate of Hezekiah Dryden, in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of his administration of the estate of said deceased—

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the first Tuesday of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register. GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

On the petition of the Administrator of the Estate of Calvin Blackman, late of Hebron in said County, deceased, praying for License to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary to pay the debts of said deceased and incidental charges—

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the first Tuesday of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register. GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 17th day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

On the petition of the Widow of Cyrus Ingalls, late of Denmark in said County, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal and that her dower may be assigned her out of the real estate of said deceased—

It was Ordered, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the first Tuesday of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register. GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 2d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

On the petition of the Guardian of Leonard, Solomon R. and Moses Town, minor heirs of Samuel Town, late of Albany in said County, deceased, praying for License to sell their interest in the real estate of their late Father, for the purpose of putting out and securing the proceeds thereof to them on interest—

It was Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Watford on Monday preceding the third Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register. GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

STEPHEN G. STEVENS, late of Rumford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

HEZEKIAH HUTCHINS, JR. Rumford, Oct. 17, 1843.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix of the estate of

MAREUS N. DAVEE, late of Hebron in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

LOUISA DAVEE, Hebron, Oct. 17, 1843.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

GILBERT SHAW, late of Paris in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

SORANNUS SHAW, Paris, Aug. 22, 1843.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

EDWARD BLAKE, late of Hartford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

RICHARD HUTCHINSON, Hartford, Oct. 17, 1843.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

DAVID KIMBALL, late of Watford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ACENATH W. BRADBURY, Watford, Oct. 15th, 1843.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

JOHN ABBOT, late of Watford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

EREN STELL, Portland, Sept. 18, 1843.

C. W. WALTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, DIXFIELD-VILLAGE, MAINE.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

ON the petition of the Executor of the last Will and Testament of Samuel M. Keep, late of Jay in the County of Franklin, deceased, praying for License to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary to raise the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars for the payment of debts, legacies and incidental charges—

It was Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register. GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 17th day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Jedediah Crover, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Lary, Jr. late of Gilsum, in said County, deceased, having presented his last account of his administration of the estate of said deceased—

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register. GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Merritt Farrar, Administrator of the estate of David Farrar, late of Buckfield, in said County, deceased, having presented his last account of his administration of the estate of said deceased—

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register. GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

John Kelsey, Adm'r of the estate of William Kelsey late of Livermore in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased—

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register. GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Lydia Miller, widow of Solomon H. Milliken, late of Denmark in said County, deceased, having presented the petition of the Commissioners appointed to assign her dower in the real estate of said deceased—

It was Ordered, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 3d Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register. GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 18th day of Sept. in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Sarah J. Bartlett, Administratrix of the estate of Samuel Bartlett late of Rumford, deceased, having presented her fourth account of her administration of the estate of said deceased—

It was Ordered, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford aforesaid, on Monday preceding the 3d Tuesday of Sept. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register. GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Theodore Emery, having presented a petition praying that an allowance may be made to Melissa and John Storey, minor children of Jedediah Storey late of Porter in said County, deceased, out of the personal estate of said deceased—

It was Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 3d Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register. GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Sally Gibson, widow of Zachariah Gibson, late of Brownfield in said County, deceased, having presented her petition for a further allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased—

It was Ordered, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 3d Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register. GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Antony Dinmore, widow of David Dinmore, late of Greenwood in said County, deceased, having presented her petition for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased—

It was Ordered, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register. GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

COLLECTOR'S DEEDS, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CANTON VILLAGE, ME.

#### COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—ALBANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following lots and parts of lots of land situated in said Albany, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are taxed for the year 1844, for State, County and Town taxes, and a School house in District numbered Five, in the Bills committed to me, the subscriber, to collect, as follows, viz:—

No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.	Value.	County and Town Tax.	School Tax.
Proprietors names unk.	6 10 160 250	2 74 1 80		
Wm. F. Kendall, or unk.	7 9 180 250	2 74 1 80		
Haggard & Atherton, one undivided half of	7 9 130 200	2 14 1 53		
	9 10 180 374 1 45	1 0		

Unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Saturday the seventh day of February, 1844, at three o'clock in the afternoon, so much of each lot and parts of lots of land as will pay the said taxes and charges, will be sold at public Vendue to the highest bidder at J. Hunt's lot in said Albany.

WILLIAM ESTES, Collector for 1844. Albany, Sept. 6th, 1843.

#### Commissioners' Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of

JOHN MILLS, late of said County, deceased, give notice that six months from the eighteenth day of September, instant, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the house of Jedediah Burbank, in Bethel, on the last Saturday of December, January, and March next, from one to four o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

JEDEDIAH BURBANK, DAVID HOLY. Sept. 30, 1843.

#### Commissioners' Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of

ALPHEUS GROVER, late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the residence of Leonard Grover, in said Bethel, on the third Tuesday in January and third Tuesday in April next, from one to five o'clock P. M. each day.

SAMUEL BARKER, LEONARD GROVER. Bethel, October 26th 1843.

#### Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Vendue on Monday, the 27th day of November next, at one o'clock P. M. on the premises, so much of the real estate of DAVID FARRAR, late of Buckfield, deceased, as will produce the sum of three hundred and fifteen dollars, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased and incidental charges.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale. MERITT FARRAR, Administrator. Buckfield, Oct. 25, 1843.

#### NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, James Charles, Jr., & Alpheus Charles of Fryeburg, County of Oxford, State of Maine, on the twelfth day of October, 1841, mortgaged to the subscriber a certain lot of land situated in Fryeburg, town of said Fryeburg, so called, with the buildings thereon, being the Store and dwelling house then occupied by them; and whereas, the condition of said mortgage has been broken, the subscriber claims to foreclose said mortgage.

J. B. BROWN. Portland, Oct. 6, 1843.

#### NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, Edward A. Boyd, of the fourth day of October, 1839, mortgaged to Simon W. Greig a certain tract of land in Andover, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, situated on the road leading from Rumford on the West side of Ellis River, commonly called the Hall farm; and whereas the condition of said mortgage has been broken, the subscriber claiming said mortgage, hereby



